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THE MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION

The thirty-first annual meeting of the MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, a joint meeting with the AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, was held under the auspices of Harvard University, at Cambridge, Mass., December 29, 30, 31, 1913, in accordance with the following invitation:

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE.

DECEMBER, 17, 1912.

Dear Mr. Howard:

I write to say that if there is any chance of the Modern Language Association of America meeting in Cambridge and Boston a year hence, I hope you will extend a most cordial invitation to them on behalf of Harvard University.

Very truly yours,

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL.

PROFESSOR W. G. HOWARD.

All sessions of both Associations were held in Emerson Hall.

FIRST SESSION OF THE M. L. A., MONDAY, DECEMBER 29

The meeting was called to order by Professor Alexander R. Hohlfeld, President of the Association, at 2.50 p. m.

The Secretary of the Association, Professor W. G. Howard, presented as his report volume xxviii of the *Publications* of the Association, including the *Proceedings* of the last annual meeting; and the report was unanimously accepted.

The Treasurer of the Association, Professor Karl Young, presented the folloing report:

A. CURRENT RECEITS AND EXPENDITURES

RECEITS			
Balance on hand, December 20, 1912,	-	-	\$ 634 15
From Members for 1906,	-	-	\$ 3 00
“ “ “ 1907,	-	-	3 00
“ “ “ 1908,	-	-	3 00
“ “ “ 1909,	-	-	6 00
“ “ “ 1910,	-	-	12 00
“ “ “ 1911,	-	-	74 00
“ “ “ 1912,	-	-	294 00
“ “ “ 1913,	-	-	2,830 50
“ “ “ 1914,	-	-	48 10
From Members, for Life Membership, on behalf of the Trustees of the Permanent Fund,	-	-	100 00
			<hr/> \$3,373 60
From Libraries, for Vol. XXVI,	-	\$	2 70
“ “ “ “ XXVII,	-		27 00
“ “ “ “ XXVIII,	-		178 20
“ “ “ “ XXIX,	-		65 80
			<hr/> \$ 273 70
For Publications, Vols. VIII-XX,	-	\$	120 94
“ “ “ XXI,	-		10 20
“ “ “ XXII,	-		6 75
“ “ “ XXIII,	-		5 40
“ “ “ XXIV,	-		6 30
“ “ “ XXV,	-		10 00
“ “ “ XXVI,	-		10 00
“ “ “ XXVII,	-		21 35
“ “ “ XXVIII,	-		63 55
“ “ Miscellaneous,	-		36 80
			<hr/> \$ 291 29
For Reprints, Vol. XXVIII,	-	-	15 00
From Advertisers, Vol. XXVII,	-	\$	157 50
“ “ “ XXVIII,	-		37 50
			<hr/> \$ 195 00
Interest, Bank of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.,			44 72
			<hr/> \$4,193 31
			<hr/> \$4,827 46

PROCEEDINGS FOR 1913

v

EXPENDITURES

To Secretary, for Salary, - - -	\$ 400 00	
“ “ “ Stationery and		
Printing, - -	42 63	
“ “ “ Postage and Ex-		
pressage, - -	22 90	
		\$ 465 53
To Secretary, Central Division, for		
Salary, - -	\$ 100 00	
“ “ Expenses, - -	91 34	
		\$191 34
To Treasurer, for Salary, - - -	\$ 200 00	
“ “ “ Stationery and		
Printing, - -	15 55	
“ “ “ Postage and Ex-		
pressage, - -	83 84	
“ “ “ Clerical services, -	17 85	
“ Treasurer’s Assistant, for Salary,	50 00	
“ “ “ Expenses, - -	50 10	
		\$ 417 34
For Printing <i>Publications</i> ,		
Vol. XXVIII, No. 1, - -	\$ 677 67	
“ XXVIII, No. 2, - -	611 23	
“ XXVIII, No. 3, - -	672 11	
		\$1,961 01
For Reprinting <i>Publications</i> ,		
Old Series, Vols. I and II, - - -	\$ 215 50	
For Printing and Mailing Program,		
31st Annual Meeting, - - -	163 50	
To Committee of Central Division on Prepara-		
tion of College Teachers of English, -	21 10	
To Committee of Central Division on Simplified		
Spelling, - - - - -	21 00	
For Purchase of <i>Publications</i> , - - -	72 24	
Transferred to Permanent Fund, - - -	100 00	
Exchange, - - - - -	2 30	
		\$3,630 86
Balance on hand, December 22, 1913, - -		1,196 80
		<u>\$4,827 46</u>

B. INVESTED FUNDS

Bright Fund (Eutaw Savings Bank, Baltimore),		
Principal, December 20, 1912,	-	\$1,668 45
Interest, April 1, 1913,	- -	74 93
		<hr/> \$1,743 38
von Jagemann Fund (Cambridge Savings Bank),		
Principal, December 20, 1912,	-	\$1,157 52
Interest, January 23, 1913,	-	23 14
Interest, July 24, 1913,	- -	23 60
		<hr/> 1,204 26
		<hr/> <hr/> \$2,947 64

The President of the Association appointed the following committees:

(1) To audit the Treasurer's report: Professors H. E. Greene, E. H. Mensel, and J. D. Bruce.

(2) To nominate officers: Professors Gustav Gruener, E. C. Armstrong, and C. F. Brown.

To test the feeling of the meeting the Secretary asked for a vote on the following proposition:

Resolved: that this meeting favors the holding of a Union Meeting in 1914 and the holding of an annual meeting of the Association at San Francisco in the summer of 1915.

There were no votes in the affirmative.

On motion of the Secretary it was

Voted: that the Executive Council be authorized to appoint a delegate or delegates to the Conference of Teachers of English at Stratford-upon-Avon in the first week of August, 1914.

On behalf of Professor E. M. Hopkins, *Chairman*, the Secretary offered to those interested copies of a *Report on the Cost and Labor of English Teaching* by a Committee

of the Central Division of the Modern Language Association of America and the National Council of Teachers of English, and conveyed to the meeting Professor Hopkins's invitation to all members of the Association to apply to him for additional copies.

The Secretary read the following letter:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Education
WASHINGTON

December 26, 1913.

Mr. W. G. HOWARD,
Secretary, Modern Language Association of America,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

My dear Mr. Howard:

May I ask that you will kindly give to the members of the Modern Language Association of America the greetings of the United States Bureau of Education and my hearty good wishes for a most pleasant and profitable meeting. Will you also assure them that it will give us great pleasure to serve them in any way we can at any time.

Yours sincerely,

P. P. CLAXTON,
Commissioner.

This letter was gratefully acknowledged.

The reading of papers was then begun.

1. "Bishop Las Casas and the Rise of the Myth of the Noble Indian." By Professor Camillo von Klenze, of Brown University.

[The discoverers of America, like Columbus and Vespucci, and other travelers to the new continent in the 15th and 16th centuries, like Magellan, Staden, Thevet, Ulrich Schmidt, etc., describe the natives sometimes as kindly, sometimes as savage. They have no thesis to prove. Several writers, however, like Oviedo (1535), Gomara (1553), and others, in order to extenuate the Spanish atro-

cities in Central and South America, make the Indian the embodiment of all that is savage and bestial. Such injustis, added to the unutterable cruelties inflicted on the aborigines, evoked the protest of the Spanish Bishop Las Casas and caused him to spend his life in the attempt to alleviate the sufferings of the defenseless natives. His pamphlet, *Brevissima relacion de la destruycion de las Indias* (1552), is an eloquent vindication of the gentle and kindly Indian whom Spanish selfishness had wittingly misrepresented. The book was taken up with almost incredible avidity by the enemies of Spain and of Catholicism—and their name was legion—in the 16th and 17th centuries. Over forty editions appeared in seven languages, in the Netherlands, in France, in Germany, in England, and in Italy. The introductions to these translations reflect the great political and theological struggles of the age of the Counter-Reformation and of dawning Toleration. Other writers soon folloed. So the Milanese Benzoni, Englishmen like Francis Drake and Walter Raleigh, and especially the half-breed Garcillasso de la Vega, whose voluminous *Commentarios reales* (Lisbon, 1609) add grandeur and dignity to the picture of the innocent and noble Indian of Las Casas. Thus, before the opening of Canada in the second half of the 17th century, the way had been thoroly prepared for an enthusiastic reception of the North-American Indian who was destined to play so powerful a part in the imagination of Europe.—*Twenty-five minutes.*]

2. "Emerson et Montaigne." By Professor Régis Michaud, of Princeton University.

[L'essai d'Emerson sur Montaigne, dans ses *Representative Men*, constitue un chapitre important de l'histoire de l'influence de Montaigne à l'étranger. Par une comparaison suivie de certains passages du *Journal* d'Emerson récemment publié, de ses essais et d'une édition de Montaigne annotée par Emerson lui-même, l'auteur de ce rapport précisait l'étendue de la dette d'Emerson envers Montaigne. Il attribuait à Montaigne 1) une influence directe sur certaines dates critiques de la vie de pensée d'Emerson, 2) la doctrine essentielle de certains essais sur l'amitié, les livres, l'histoire, l'éducation, 3) la philosophie des héros, 4) le scepticisme relatif d'Emerson et ce qu'il nomme sa "gaie science." L'auteur finissait par une critique du portrait de Montaigne tel que le donne Emerson dans les *Representative Men*.—*Twenty-five minutes.*]

3. "Goethe as viewed by Emerson." By Dr. Frederick A. Braun, of Princeton University.

[The esteem in which Emerson is held as one of our foremost thinkers and the growing sentiment that he is the most representative American poet lend increasing interest to his relation to the great literary men of Europe. The present study treated of Emerson's diverse attitudes toward Goethe and sought to throw new light on them from sources hitherto unused and but little known.—*Twenty minutes.*]

4. "The History of the *Letters of Abelard and Heloise*." By Dr. Charlotte E. Morgan, of Mrs. Randall-McIver's Classes.

[The purpose of the paper was twofold: in the first place, it traced the history of the *Letters* from the first printed edition, in 1616, to date, and showed how the changes introduced in the French versions of the seventeenth century, and retained in the English versions to this day, were due to direct imitation of *The Letters of a Portuguese Nun*; in the second place, it indicated the known facts concerning Abelard and Heloise from their time to 1616, and the problems presented—the lateness of the manuscript, 1359 or later, the lack of contemporary reference to the letters, or to the romance, the renown of both in the time of Jean de Meung; and finally it suggested questions pertinent to the further investigation of the authenticity of some or all of the *Letters*.—*Ten minutes.*]

This paper was discussed by Professor W. H. Hulme.

5. "A Twelfth-Century Vision of the Other World." By Dr. H. W. L. Dana, of Columbia University.

[An account of a hitherto unpublished *Vision*, found in a manuscript of the *Bibliothèque Nationale* at Paris. The *Vision* seems to have been written by a Cistercian Monk at the end of the 12th century. It describes the departure of a monk's soul from his body; his visit to the regions of Purgatory, the mouth of Hell, the throne of God, etc.; and his return to the body. The relation of this *Vision* to other Medieval Vision Literature and to Dante's *Divine Comedy*.—*Twenty-five minutes.*]

6. "Notes on Dante's Gianni Schicchi and a Few Parallels." By Mr. Rudolph Altrocchi, of Harvard University.

[The episode of Gianni Schicchi as given by early Dante commen-

tators. Conjectures on its origin. Two parallels in the Italian *Novella*. The same story dramatized by Regnard. His supposed sources, and two imitators. The story as it appears in a French and in an English novel of the middle of the nineteenth century. Possible relations between these various forms.—*Fifteen minutes*.]

At eight o'clock in the evening of Monday, December 29, members of both Associations assembled in Emerson Hall, Professor A. R. Hohlfeld in the chair. In the name of President Lowell they were welcomed to Harvard University by Professor George Herbert Palmer. Thereupon an address was delivered by Professor Harold N. Fowler, of Western Reserve University, President of the American Philological Association, on "The Present and Future of Classical Studies in the United States."

After these addresses, members and guests of the Associations were received in The Harvard Union by Professor and Mrs. Herbert Weir Smyth and Professor and Mrs. George Lyman Kittredge, representing the Divisions of Ancient and Modern Languages of the Harvard Faculty of Arts and Sciences.

SECOND SESSION OF THE M. L. A., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30

The session began at 9.55 a. m., Professor Kenneth McKenzie in the chair.

For the Trustees of the Permanent Fund Professor William Allan Neilson, *Managing Trustee*, reported that the amount of the fund on hand was \$6600., and the report was unanimously accepted.

For the Committee on the Reproduction of Early Texts Professor John William Cunliffe, *Chairman*, reported progress, and the report was unanimously accepted.

The reading of papers was then resumed.

7. "The American Dialect Dictionary." By Professor William Edward Mead, of Wesleyan University, Connecticut.

[The importance and the magnitude of the work of preparing an adequate American Dialect Dictionary are not generally appreciated, altho more than one tentative effort has been made to deal with the problem. But the completion within the past decade of the great English Dialect Dictionary emphasizes the value of dialectal survivals and makes it possible to measure in some degree the extent and the character of the work to be done in America. The problem is, however, far more complicated than in England, owing to the greater territory to be covered and the peculiar conditions of development on this side of the Atlantic. Obviously, the work can be done only by wide cooperation, and by the expenditure of considerable money. For a multitude of reasons it should be accomplished within the next few years if it is to be done at all. Delay involves irreparable loss.—*Twenty minutes.*]

This paper was discussed by Professor F. N. Scott.

8. "Is Shakespeare Aristocratic?" By Professor Albert H. Tolman, of the University of Chicago.

[The different conclusions of scholars upon this question. Why it was natural for Shakespeare to favor the crown and the nobility. The features of his work and the individual plays that seem distinctly anti-democratic. Those elements in Shakespeare and the particular plays which show sympathy for the plain people, an appreciation of lowly worth. Can we safely draw any conclusion concerning the poet's personal attitude? Shakespeare usually aristocratic in spirit, but also remarkably catholic. His sympathetic presentation of important ideas.—*Thirty-five minutes.*]

This paper was discussed by Professor W. H. Hulme.

9. "Typical American Folk-Songs." By Professor John A. Lomax, of the University of Texas.

[These folk-songs came from widely different sources throughout the country and from groups of people, usually living in isolation, who follow a variety of occupations.—*Fifty minutes.*]

During the reading of this paper, and to the end of the session, Professor A. H. Thorndike was in the chair.

10. "The Ballad and Tradition." By Professor Arthur Beatty, of the University of Wisconsin.

[The paper considered unsolved problems in the origin and diffusion of ballads, in the light of recent developments in anthropology, archeology, folklore and esthetics.—*Twenty-five minutes.*]

11. "Vowel Alliteration in Modern Poetry." By Professor Fred Newton Scott, of the University of Michigan.

[Vowel alliteration, tho slighted by prosodists, is a not inconsiderable element in modern English verse. It must be carefully distinguisht from tone color or "vowel music." Its peculiar effect is probably due to the glottal catch.—*Fifteen minutes.*]

At one o'clock on Tuesday, December 30, the members and guests of the two Associations wer entertained at luncheon by the President and Fellows of Harvard College at The Harvard Union.

From one to three o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, December 30, Mrs. John L. Gardner of Boston admitted members of the Associations to her residence in Fenway Court, and gave them an opportunity to inspect her remarkable collection of works of art.

At two o'clock on Tuesday, December 30, there was a meeting of the CONCORDANCE SOCIETY.

JOINT SESSION

of the Modern Language Association and the American
Philological Association

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30

The session began at 2.45 p. m., Professor A. R. Hohlfeld in the chair.

The reading of papers was continued.

12. "The Life and Work of Francis Andrew March." By Professor James W. Bright, of the Johns Hopkins University.

[An address in commemoration.—*Thirty minutes.*]

13. "The Witch Scene in Lucan." By Professor H. J. Rose, of McGill University.

[Not surprizing to find a Stoic conversant with witchcraft. Elements of originality. Why Erichtho lives in the cuntry. Why she uses ded bodies. Reasons for this: the ded are poisonus; flesh more realistic than the wax doll; the ded hav a magnetic power over the living. The incantation: the thret to the Furies; the thret to tel the story of Persephone; magic power of the tale; the address to Pluto; an evil deity is address, probably Ahriman. Minor points.—*Twenty minutes.*]

14. "The Germanic Preterit." By Professor Eduard Prokosch, of the University of Texas.

[1. The Germanic preterit is not chiefly a perfect tense, but a contamination of perfect and aorist forms in which the latter largely prevail. 2. The plurals of the fourth and fifth ablaut classes ar pure aorist. 3. The sixth and seventh ablaut classes ar to be explaiend on the basis of aorist presents.—*Twenty minutes.*]

This paper was discust by Professor Hermann Collitz.

During the reading of this paper Professor C. D. Buck was in the chair. Thereafter Professor H. N. Fowler presided until the end of the session.

15. "The Harmonizing of Grammatical Nomenclature." By Professor Wm. Gardner Hale, of the University of Chicago.

[A Report of the Committee of Fifteen.—*Twenty minutes.*]

This report was discust by Professor C. H. Grandgent.

16. "An Especial Need of the Humanities in Democratic Education." By Mr. William Fenwick Harris, of Cambridge, Mass.

At the conclusion of this session there was a meeting of THE AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY.

At eight o'clock in the evening of Tuesday, December 30, members of both Associations assembled in Emerson Hall, Professor H. N. Fowler in the chair. Professor Alexander R. Hohlfeld, of the University of Wisconsin, President of the Modern Language Association, delivered an address on "Light from Goethe on Our Problems."

After the address by Professor Hohlfeld, ladies in attendance were received by Mrs. Herbert Weir Smyth, at her residence, 15 Elmwood Avenue.

After the address by Professor Hohlfeld, gentlemen in attendance were entertained by the Divisions of Ancient and Modern Languages of the Harvard Faculty of Arts and Sciences at a Smoker in The Harvard Club of Boston. An address was made by the Reverend Samuel M. Crothers, D. D., of Cambridge.

THIRD SESSION OF THE M. L. A., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31

The session began at 10 a. m., Professor A. R. Hohlfeld in the chair.

The Report of the Committee of Fifteen on the Harmonizing of Grammatical Nomenclature was presented for action. Professor C. H. Grandgent proposed two motions and one resolution. After discussion by Professors J. W. Bright, Hermann Collitz, W. A. Adams, Albert Schinz, W. G. Hale, C. E. Fay, F. N. Scott, G. L. Kittredge, Adolphe Cohn, and L. F. Mott, it was

Voted: (1) that the Report of the Committee of Fifteen, as pre-

sented by the Joint Committee on Grammatical Nomenclature, be accepted, and that the Committee of Fifteen be discharged;

(2) that the Report of the Joint Committee be approved; that the present representation of our Association on that Committee be continued, and that our representatives be authorized to take, on our behalf, such action as may be necessary to complete the Report and to arrange for its publication; and that our Treasurer be authorized to contribute from the moneys of our Association such a sum as he may deem expedient, to cover our share of the expenses of the Committee; and

Resolved: that the Modern Language Association of America expresses to the Committee of Fifteen and to the Joint Committee on Grammatical Nomenclature its gratitude for their long, arduous, and devoted servis.

Professor H. E. Greene reporting for the Auditing Committee that the Treasurer's accounts wer found correct, the Treasurer's Report was unanimously accepted.

Professor C. F. Kayser presented a resolution and a motion, and after discussion by Mr. W. B. Snow, Professors Hermann Collitz, Marian P. Whitney, J. W. Bright, Kenneth McKenzie, C. H. Handschin, and Dr. Clara L. Nicolay, it was

Resolved: that the proper collegiate training of young men and women who intend to teach modern foren languages in secondary scools is a subject demanding immediate attention from the Modern Language Association of America; and

Voted: that a Committee of seven, whereof the chair shal be one, be appointed by the chair to consider the subject of the foregoing resolution and report at the next meeting of the Association.

For the Nominating Committee, Professor Gustav Gruener reported the folloing nominations:

President: Felix E. Schelling, University of Pennsylvania.

First Vice-President: Camillo von Klenze, Brown University.

Second Vice-President: Benjamin P. Bourland, Western Reserve University.

Third Vice-President: John S. P. Tatlock, University of Michigan.

The Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the gentlemen nominated, and they were declared unanimously elected to their several offices for the year 1914.

On motion of Professor G. L. Kittredge, seconded by Professor Adolphe Cohn, and assented to by the Secretary, it was

Voted: that the Secretary be requested to ascertain by postal card the wishes of the members as to the use of the co-called reformed spelling by the Association.

For Honorary Membership in the Association the Executive Council presented:

Francesco Flamini, University of Pisa,
Abel Lefranc, Collège de France,
Gustav Roethe, University of Berlin,
Edward Schroeder, University of Göttingen,
Francesca Torraca, University of Naples,

and they were unanimously elected Honorary Members.

On motion of Professor A. H. Tolman the following resolution was adopted by a rising vote:

We, the members of the Modern Language Association, express our hearty thanks to Harvard University, to Radcliffe College, to Professor George Herbert Palmer, to Professor and Mrs. Herbert Weir Smyth, to Professor and Mrs. George Lyman Kittredge, to Mrs. John L. Gardner, to the Reverend Samuel M. Crothers, to the officers of the Colonial Club, the Harvard Union, the Harvard Club of Boston, the University Club of Boston, and to the members and associates of the Local Committee, for the kind hospitality with which we have been welcomed.

[The thanks of the Association were subsequently conveyed to all of the persons and organizations mentioned.]

The reading of papers was then resumed.

17. "*Guy of Warwick* in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries." By Dr. Ronald S. Crane, of Northwestern University.

[This paper aimed to throw light on the history of the medieval romances in England after the close of the Middle Ages by tracing from the days of the early printers to the end of the seventeenth century the fortunes of the story of Guy of Warwick. Shortly before 1500, one of the several existing versions of the Middle-English metrical romance of *Sir Guy* was printed by Richard Pynson. It went through several later editions, and up to about 1570 remained in circulation as the favorite, if not the only, version of the legend known to the public. It then seems to have fallen into neglect, partly perhaps as a result of the criticisms which assailed all the old romances in the latter half of the sixteenth century, partly as a result of the antiquated character of the language and versification. Interest in the story itself, however, survived; for between 1592 and 1640 there appeared no fewer than six fresh accounts of Guy's career—a ballad, three poems, and two plays. Of these by far the most important was Rowlands's poem, *The Famous History of Guy Earle of Warwick* (lic. 1608). Not only was it very widely read, but in the later seventeenth century it furnished the material for a second group of new versions of the legend, five prose chapbooks published between 1680 and 1706. In these chapbooks, the old medieval saga—now much altered by the addition of new episodes and the abridgment of the old ones—lived on through the eighteenth century.—*Twenty-five minutes.*]

18. "Comment faut-il étudier les Littératures du Moyen-Âge." By Professor Jean B. Beck, of the University of Illinois.

[Au moyen-âge, la production littéraire était intimement liée aux productions de l'art. "Ars" comprenait alors la théorie et la pratique. Distinction moderne entre art et science. Les résultats obtenus par la méthode analytique dans les nombreuses histoires littéraires ne paraissent pas généralement satisfaisants. Toute littérature morte doit être vivifiée par une méthode illustrée et synthétique, en vue de faire comprendre à l'étudiant la parfaite unité de la culture des arts et des lettres. Conditions particulières dans lesquelles se trouve l'étudiant américain par rapport à l'étudiant romaniste, germaniste ou angliciste en Europe.—*Twenty minutes.*]

19. "The Renaissance of Germanic Studies in England, 1559-1689." By Professor C. F. Tucker Brooke, of Yale University.

[A sketch of the revival of interest in Anglo-Saxon and other early Germanic languages from the investigations of Archbishop Parker and his secretaries to the appearance of the first Old English and Gothic Grammars by George Hickes.—*Twenty minutes.*]

20. "Chaucer and the Seven Deadly Sins." By Professor Frederick Tupper, of the University of Vermont.

[Because Gower's use in the *Confessio Amantis* attests the value of four of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" as *exempla* of the Deadly Sins and the aptness of others gives them like warrant, because in each of the stories that deal with the Sins Chaucer points at length the moral, because he assigns each of these narratives to a representative of the vice under rebuke, and, finally, because he closely links, by large plunderings of his own prose, the tales in question with the Parson's sermon against the Sins, the conclusion is reached that certain of the pilgrims illustrate in their persons, prologs, and tales the Deadly Seven, and that the Parson's tract is but the culmination of a long sustained *motif*.—The discovery of this *motif* imparts to some seven of the "Tales" a new interest as revelations of cardinal emotions, it vindicates the relevancy of sundry "moralities," hitherto deemed episodes, and it unmask many instances of delightful irony.—*Twenty minutes.*]

21. "Four Hitherto Unidentified Letters by Alexander Pope, and new Light on the Famous Satire on Addison." By Professor M. Ellwood Smith, of Syracuse University.

[Current history still mistakes the date of first publication of Pope's *Atticus* passage. That this appeared in the *St. James's Journal* in 1722 has been pointed out, but not, it is believed, that the four letters to which these verses are appended were also by Pope. Yet many circumstances point to such conclusion. The evidence and motives, Pope's responsibility for the publication, and the letters themselves as masterly examples of feigned adulation and veiled sarcasm, were considered.—*Twenty minutes.*]

FOURTH SESSION OF THE M. L. A., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31

The session began at 2.50 p. m., Professor Kenneth McKenzie in the chair.

The reading of papers was resumed.

22. "George Borrow in Spain." By Professor Rudolph L. Schevill, of the University of California.

[Some comments on Borrow's recently published Letters to the British and Foreign Bible Society. A large portion of these letters was not included in *The Bible in Spain*, and permits us to add a few traits to the accepted character of Borrow as a man and a writer. The proportion of truth and fiction in his experiences becomes a little clearer from these letters, the gist of which was often changed for presentation to the general public.—*Twenty minutes*.]

23. "The Source in Art of the so-called 'Prophets' Play of the Hegge Cycle." By Mr. John K. Bonnell, of the University of Wisconsin.

[What Halliwell calls "The Prophets" in the Hegge cycle, is found to be in reality a combination of an equal number of prophets with the thirteen royal ancestors of Christ from David to Amon. It is, in short, a genealogical tree springing from the root of Jesse,—the *Radix Jesse* (so designated in the rubric) which introduces the line of kings. This combination of the prophets with the royal ancestors is a familiar device in plastic art, where it is known as the Jesse Tree (*Radix Jesse*, *Arbre de Jesse*). It dates from at least the middle of the twelfth century, and is known to have been fairly widespread at that time. A window in York Minster in the twelfth century represented the Jesse Tree.—*Twenty minutes*.]

This paper was discussed by Professor H. J. Rose.

24. "Ye and You in the King James Version." By Professor John S. Kenyon, of Butler College.

[Various histories and grammars of the English language state that in the King James Version *ye* is always nominative and *you* objective. But in the edition of 1611 there are some three hundred nominative *you's* and many objective *ye's*. The first extensive changes were made

by a Cambridge editor, probably Dr. Antony Scattergood, in 1678. These were added to by Cambridge and other editors about 1760, and completed by an Oxford editor in 1769. Objective *ye* was likewise changed to *you*. In present-day editions three nominative *you's* remain in the text and a varying number in the margin. Nearly half the nominative *you's* of the A. V. were taken directly from the Bishop's and Geneva Bibles; the rest are probably due to the tendency of the current language. *Ye* and *you*, often apparently singular, invariably correspond to a plural original, except in four instances where *you* is the indefinite pronoun. These facts modify somewhat our ideas of the style of the version, especially as they throw added light on the attitude of the translators to their contemporary language.—*Ten minutes.*]

During the reading of this paper, and until the end of the session, Professor A. R. Hohlfeld was in the chair.

25. "Richard Cœur de Lion in Medieval Art." By Mr. Roger S. Loomis, of the University of Illinois.

[I. Richard's encounter with Saladin. Illustrations found in mural painting, tile, painted chest, and three illuminated psalters. These influenced by Continental illustrations of combats between Christian and pagan champions. II. Richard's struggle with a lion. Illustrations in tile, illuminated psalter, and carved boss. III. The *Pas Saladin*. Illustration on carved chest.—*Twenty minutes.*]

This paper was discussed by Professor D. S. Blondheim.

26. "The Influence of the Popular Ballads upon Wordsworth and Coleridge." By Dr. Charles Wharton Stork, of the University of Pennsylvania.

[Wordsworth was influenced mainly by the fact that the ballad often deals with common people and homely events. He often used ballad subjects, but always gave them a philosophical or reflective tone, altogether foreign to the popular style. *Lucy Gray*, *Ruth*, and *Heart-leap Well* all tell stories, but in every case the story is of minor importance. At his weakest in *Peter Bell*. The *White Doe of Rylstone* and the *Song for the Feast at Brougham Castle*, two of Wordsworth's greatest poems, are both on ballad subjects, the forms being taken from the ballad *The Rising in the North*. In each case the beauty of the poem comes from the contrast of Wordsworth's

higher moral aspect with the more primitiv conventions of the ballad. Ballad atmosfere has never been better given than in *The Solitary Reaper*.

Coleridge's best poems ar all ballads. This was the one form which gave solidity to his otherwise vaporus genius. In contrast with Wordsworth, he used all the devices of ballad stile with masterly effect, infusing his own special qualities of subtle music and psycological power at the same time. The *Ancient Mariner*, *Christabel*, and the *Dark Ladye* ar of course the great examples, and in *Kubla Khan* the "woman wailing for her demon lover" is a familiar figure of ballad tradition, again alluded to in *Genevieve*. The *Ode to Dejection* opens with the mention of *Sir Patrick Spens*.—*Twenty minutes*.]

This paper was discust by Professor Archibald Mac-Mechan.

At 4.50 p. m. the Association adjurnd.

PAPERS RED BY TITLE

The folloing papers presented to the Association wer red by title only:

27. "A Fifteenth-Century Italian Version of the Legend of Saint Alexius." By Mr. Rudolph Altrocchi, of Harvard University.

[Description and transcription of the manuscript, which is in a volume of *Ore*, dated 1439, and in the library of the University of Chicago. Study of the peculiarities of this version; subject-matter, versification, dialect. Its literary value. Its relation to the older Italian versions.]

28. "Notes on the Discussion concerning True Nobility." By Professor Harry Morgan Ayres, of Columbia University.

[The discussion concerning the nature of true nobility, found, among other places, in Chaucer's *Wife of Bath's Tale*, which Tyr-whitt credits Boethius with having set abroach in the Middle Ages, proves to contain much that antedates the *Consolations of Philosophy*, and provides an excellent example of a literary commonplace of which Classical Antiquity, the Middle Ages, and the Renaissance alike made abundant use.]